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had that inspiration which comes from a small class of mature students, although it is well known that crowds flocked to his lectures. Professor BEALE is to be thanked for making at least a part of BARTOLUS really available.
J. S. R.

EWELL'S *ELEMENTARY LAW*, 2nd Ed. Vol. 2, by Marshall D. Ewell. Albany. Matthew Bender & Company, 1915. pp. xvi, 1037.

This is the second and concluding volume of the *Essentials of the Law* which the author has prepared for the use of students at law. The first volume was reviewed in 13 *MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW*, p. 532. The second volume is to a considerable extent a condensation of texts in the various subjects, covering the essential parts of agency, contracts, corporations, equity (including pleading and procedure), evidence, negotiable instruments, partnership, common law pleading, and torts.

It is evidently the aim of the author to give to students just a taste of the principal subjects of the law; and, for students who are seeking that, these two volumes present the matter in a very compact and readable form. It is difficult, however, to see how there can be any use for such a book in a good law school. The 102 pages on agency is abridged and bare enough, but 64 pages on the great subject of contracts, part of this devoted to principal and agent which has already been treated, is scarcely enough to be of use even to a reader. Of course the other topics treated contain much on contracts. Corporations is disposed of in about 60 pages, equity (including procedure) claims about 160 pages, evidence 150, but bills and notes is covered in less than 40 pages. It is to be hoped that no one preparing for the practice of the law will content himself with so limited a treatment of any of the subjects, and if he is to take a more thorough training it is hardly necessary for him to spend time on this abridgement. There are, however, many who read law for other purposes and the book may be very useful to them.

E. C. G.